

**Amendments to the Claims**

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

**Listing of claims:**

- 1-20. (Cancelled)
21. (Previously Presented) A therapeutic method, comprising treating procedural vascular trauma associated with placement of a device in a vessel by administering to a mammal an amount of a cytostatic agent that does not exhibit substantial cytotoxicity, which agent and amount are selected to allow for vascular repair and extracellular matrix production in the traumatized vessel.
22. (Previously Presented) A method to inhibit or treat procedural vascular trauma associated with placement of a device in a vessel in a mammal, comprising:
- (a) providing a cytostatic agent in an selected amount, wherein the selected amount allows for repair and extracellular matrix production in mammalian vascular smooth muscle cells, and wherein the cytostatic agent does not exhibit substantial cytotoxicity; and
  - (b) administering the cytostatic agent to a mammal subjected to vascular trauma in an amount which allows for vascular repair and extracellular matrix production in the traumatized vessel and inhibits or treats procedural vascular trauma.
23. (Previously Presented) A therapeutic method, comprising treating procedural vascular trauma associated with placement of a device in a vessel by administering to a mammal a cytostatic agent that does not exhibit substantial cytotoxicity in an amount which has a minimal effect on protein synthesis and allows for vascular repair and extracellular matrix production in the traumatized vessel
24. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 21, 22 or 23 wherein the vessel is subjected to angioplasty, placement of a stent or grafting.
25. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 21, 22 or 23 wherein the agent inhibits microtubules.
26. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 21, 22 or 23 wherein the agent inhibits microfilaments.

27. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 21, 22 or 23 wherein the agent inhibits actin polymerization.
28. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 21, 22 or 23 wherein the agent is a cytochalasin or an analog thereof.
29. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 21, 22 or 23 wherein a cytoskeletal inhibitor is administered.
30. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 21, 22 or 23 wherein the administration is local.
31. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 21, 22 or 23 wherein the administration is systemic.
32. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 21, 22 or 23 wherein the administration is before, during or after the trauma.
33. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 21, 22 or 23 wherein the administration is during the trauma.
34. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 21, 22 or 23 wherein the administration is accomplished by the device.
35. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 21, 22 or 23 wherein the administration is accomplished by a catheter.
36. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 21, 22 or 23 wherein the amount is effective to inhibit migration of vascular smooth muscle cells.
37. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 21, 22 or 23 wherein the agent is administered in a sustained release dosage form.
38. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 21, 22 or 23 wherein the agent is administered in a polymeric carrier.
39. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 37 wherein the sustained release dosage form is biodegradable.
40. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 21, 22 or 23 wherein the agent is administered in a sustained release dosage form and delivered by the device.

41. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 37 wherein the sustained release form comprises a binding peptide or protein which specifically binds to smooth muscle cells, stromal cells or extracellular matrix surrounding smooth muscle cells.
42. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 37 wherein the sustained release dosage form comprises microparticles or nanoparticles.
43. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 37 wherein the sustained release dosage form comprises a polymer derived from the condensation of alpha-hydroxycarboxylic acids and related lactones.
44. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 43 wherein the polymer is selected from the group consisting of a polylactide, a polyglycolide, and a copolymer of lactide and glycolide subunits.
45. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 44 wherein the polymer is poly(lactide co-glycolide).
46. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 21, 22 or 23 wherein the agent releases nitric oxide.
47. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 21, 22 or 23 wherein the agent inhibits the proliferation of smooth muscle cells.
48. (Cancelled)
49. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 21, 22 or ~~48~~ 23 wherein the amount of the agent has a minimal effect on protein synthesis.
50. (New) A method for reducing restenosis following a vascular surgical procedure, the method comprising: locally administering to a human a biocompatible, non-biodegradable sustained release dosage form comprising a cytostatic amount of a free, non-binding partner associated therapeutic agent dispersed in a polymer-containing matrix, which therapeutic agent inhibits vascular smooth muscle cell migration, does not exhibit substantial cytotoxicity, and does not substantially inhibit protein synthesis.
51. (New) The method of claim 50, wherein the therapeutic agent comprises taxol.
52. (New) The method of claim 50, wherein the vascular surgical procedure comprises placement of a stent.

53. (New) The method of claim 50, wherein the vascular surgical procedure comprises angioplasty.
54. (New) The method of claim 50, wherein the locally administering comprises administering the therapeutic agent directly to vascular smooth muscle tissue.
55. (New) The method of claim 50, wherein the locally administering occurs during or after the vascular procedure.